

THE COUNTRY COURIER.

VOL. I.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1815.

No. 19.

THE COUNTRY COURIER.
PRINTED BY ABRAHAM VOSBURGH,
and edited by
BARENT GARDENIER,
NEW-YORK.

This paper is published twice a week, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, on a large super royal sheet, in an octavo form, so that if the numbers are preserved, they will make two volumes in each year, each volume containing about eight hundred pages; making sixteen hundred pages a year, free of advertisements, for the small sum of FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The profit which can be made from such a paper is very small; and it is therefore, necessary that a rigid system of punctuality should be established and adhered to. This can only be done by insisting on payment in advance. That system will be hereafter scrupulously adhered to, without respect of persons.

The same cause which renders punctuality indispensable, renders it necessary also, that the remittance be made so that five dollars, a year, New-York money, may be realized from it. Little or nothing can be realized, if when a five dollar bill is sent us, we are obliged to pay a broker from eleven to twenty-five per cent, to turn it into money current in this city.

It will follow, we trust, not less conclusively, that we ought not to be subjected to postage.

Upon these terms we are willing to publish the Country Courier, and whether we have to print it for fifty subscribers or a thousand, upon no other terms shall, or can we publish it.

To publishers of Newspapers in the United States and elsewhere.

It is requested that such of you as publish daily papers, will give the above an insertion, and the favor will be returned whenever requested. To others we have in particular to propose, that they give the above as many insertions as will make up the difference between the price of their papers and this.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8.

[The following beautiful little Poem is the production of Capt. B—, an officer in the army of the United States, not more distinguished for poetical genius, and fine feeling, than intrepidity and courage. This Poem will be read with additional interest, when the reader is apprised, that the author was himself in the battle. Ed. Cour.]

A Night View of the FIELD OF RAISIN, after the Battle.

The battle's o'er, the din is past,
Night's shadow on the field is cast;
The moon, with pale and sickly beam,
Looks pensive on the bloody stream;
The Indian yell is heard no more
And silence reigns on Erie's shore.

Now is the time, my friend, to tread
The field on which our warriors bled;
To raise the wounded chieftain's crest,
And warm with tears his clay-cold breast,
To treasure up his last command
And bear it to his native land—

VOL. I.

19

It may one ray of joy impart
To a fond parent's bleeding heart,
Or, for a moment, it may dry,
The tear-drops in the widow's eye:
Vain hope, away!—The widow ne'er
Her hero's dying wish shall hear!
The zephyr bears no passing sigh,
No struggling chieftain meets the eye:
Sound is his sleep by Raisin's wave,
Or Erie's waters are his grave.

O! send, sweet moon, one ray of light,
Across the dusky brow of night,
That I may know each warrior's form
Who sunk beneath the battle-storm.
Gradual, the heavy clouds give way—
The moonbeams on the waters play:
See, on the brink a soldier lies!
Pale is his visage, dim his eyes,
And like a stranded vessel's sail
His red locks wanton on the gale.
It is the gay and gallant Mead—
In peace, mild as the setting beam
That gilds the tranquil summer stream—
In war, the fiery battle steed.
The foe, no more shall dread his arm,
His mirth no more the ear shall charm:
But on his low and silent grave,
The laurel fresh and green shall wave.

But who is he, so pale and low
Stretched on his bloody bier of snow
Beside the water's silent flow?
The fierce fire of his eye is dead,
The ruddy glow his cheek has fled;
Yet fair in death his corpse appears;
Smooth is his brow, and few his years.
For thee, sweet youth! the sigh shall start
In thy fond mother's anguish'd heart;
For thee, some virgin's cheek shall feel
At midnight hour, the tear-drops steal;
And play-mates of thy childhood's hour,
Pour o'er thy grave grief's warmest show'r.
Could modest merit ever save,
Its dear possessor from the grave;
Thy corpse, Montgomery, ne'er had lain,
Upon this wild unhallow'd plain!
But what were modest merit here?
Or what were virtue's pleading tear?
The hand that laid that hero low,
The eye that saw his life-blood flow,
Could gaze, unmov'd, on scenes of woe.
Then sleep sweet youth, tho' far away
From home and friends, thy lifeless clay.
Yet oft on fancy's pinions borne,
Friendship shall seek thy lowly urn;
There shall the zephyr softly blow,
There shall the billows gently flow;
There shall the wild-flow'r love to bloom,
And shed its fragrance on thy tomb.

Close by his side, young McIlvaine
Lies stretched upon the blood plain!
Upon his visage smooth and mild
Death calmly sat and sweetly smil'd;
Yet seem'd his eye of tender blue,
Moisten'd with pity's pearley dew;
'Tis thus the infant sinks to rest
Serenely on its mother's breast;
Yes, pity was his better part,
Pity and friendship form'd his heart,
Nor oft was heart so good and kind,
United with such noble mind.

Here ventures muse thy flight restrain
No farther go—the task is vain—

*Here Graves and Allen meet the eye,
And Simpson's giant form is nigh!
And Edmonston, a warrior old,
And Hart, the boldest of the bold.
These and their brave compatriot band,
Ask the sedate Historian's hand—
Mine only strews the fading flow'rs
Which mem'ry culls from friendship's bow'rs,
His shall entwine immortal bays
Which brighter glow thro' future days.*

COMMUNICATION.

Where liberty dwells, said Eranklin, there is my country; and in the days he thus spoke, I was one of those who fought the foe by sea and land, to establish the independence of my native country, against the arbitrary power of the British government. We succeeded in the precarious enterprize; since which, without partiality for, or reward from any party whatever, I have been on the look out, against all encroachments upon the liberty thus gained, by men who are chosen to conduct the affairs of state. This righteous jealousy is grounded on the fallibility of man; or in other words, his avarice and haughty ambition may be employed to the annihilation of those rights, which precede the declaration of independence, and the literal meaning of the constitution under which we live. I am led to make these remarks by reading in the Commercial Advertiser of this city, the opinion of Judge Story, as delivered in the Circuit Court of the United States, on the 22d ult. in the town of Boston, in the case of Robert Tredwell, a minor, who had enlisted into our navy, and was held in the service by Commodore Bainbridge, by decree of that court. Which judgment the judge tells us is sanctioned by law. If this be true, that the constitution gives him the power to hold my child or apprentice, contrary to my consent, they will next enlist our daughters by force, and compel them to serve in any capacity they may see fit to employ them in. I say if this can be done under the protection of law, we have arrived to the sublime of tyranny, as it were by magic; and if this hydra of hell cannot be exterminated, we and our children are slaves, and the liberty we boast of is only a phantom. J.

EXTRACTS.

WOMAN—A beautiful romantic animal, that may be adorned with furs and feathers, pearls and diamonds, ores and silk. The lynx shall cast its skin at her feet, to make her a tippet. The peacock, parrot and swan shall pay contribution to her muff. The sea shall be searched for shells, and the rocks for gems, and every part of nature furnish out its share, towards the embellishment of a creature, that is the most consummate work of nature.

A Receipt for preventing the Gout.

Instead of flesh and bread, eat hay,
Wash'd down with water, thrice a day.
If hay is scarce and dear, eat straw,
Regardless of a rumbling maw:
This is the way, beyond all doubt,
To keep you poor, and free from gout!

RESIGNATION.

Where ere I turn my wandering feet,
Drear disappointment's form I meet,
Still rising to forbid the promised joy,
And each expected happiness destroy;
Each hope to blast, each bliss corrode,
And drag me to her dark abode.

ON RESIGNATION! do thou there attend,
And be to hapless youth a friend!
For see, with frowns and sullen air,
She comes, attended by the fiend despair!
Oh save me, snatch me from her dreaded sway!
Be thou my guide, my mind elate,
Teach me to rise superior to my fate!

WAR.

Clump and Clod, two surly clowns,
As reeling home one night,
From Ale-house, where their happy crowns
They soak'd in sad'ning plight.

While all the azure tinted sky
Spread out his clear expanse,
And all the glittering train on high
Seem'd o'er their head sto dance.

Quoth Clump to Clod, I tell thee what,
I only wish that I,
As much good pasture land had got
As I can see blue sky.

And I, quoth Clod to Clump, should like
Thy wish to beat by far,
And have, to prove a wealthier tyke,
An ox for every star.

Ah, but, says Clump, to veed them all
What pasture could be round;
Enough, says Clod, vor great and small,
I'd veed them on thy ground.

What, and without my leave? says Clump;
Aye, that I would, says Cloddy;
Quoth Clump, then thee my hide shall thump
Or I will bump thy body.

So to't they went, both Clump and Clod,
As fast as fist could tag,
Till both lay sprawling on the sod,
And scarce a fist could wag.

Now, where's your oxen, Clod? says Clump,
And where, says Clod, your ground?
Both sigh'd and carcase rais'd on rump
In vain for both look'd round.

Then shaking hands, they cursed all jars,
And all deceiving eyes;
That look for oxen in the stars,
And pasture from the skies.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Leghorn, to his friend in this city, dated May 30, 1816.

"I have lately received a letter from my friend Major Barney, in which he speaks of the pointed and highly distinguished reception given him by the Emperor of Austria, when on a late visit to Trieste. He gave him a private interview of an hour, in which he spoke with much satisfaction of the American Commerce to his ports, and said that every thing on his part would be done to encourage it; he seemed to be aware of its being of more value to him than that of the English; which impression the Major did not, of course, fail to strengthen, by pointing to the fact, that we not only brought rich cargoes, but returned laden with the productions and manufactures of the Austrian Empire—the English on the contrary, took few of the former and none of the latter. On this visit, he says, he found the anti-chamber crowded with persons of distinction, and the consuls of other powers waiting for an audience. As soon as he entered, he was conducted into the Royal Presence, and was told, that it was the or-

ders of the Emperor to give the American Consul immediate admission.

"I am sure you will participate in the pleasure I felt, in finding in the Sovereign of so important a nation, and with whom we had so little intercourse, the manifestation of so friendly a disposition towards our country."

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
Aug. 1, 1816.

GENERAL ORDER.

Promotions to fill vacancies in the Military Peace Establishment of the United States, which have occurred since the 17th June, 1816.

Corps of Artillery.

1st Lieut. Milo Mason, to be captain 17th May, 1816, vice Herriot, declined.

2d Lieut. John W. Kincaid, 1st lieut. 17th May, 1816, vice Mason, promoted.

2d Lieut. Robert Goode, 1st lieut. 15th July, 1816, vice Morgan, resigned.

3d Lieut. Richard H. Lee, 2d lieut. 17th May, 1816, vice Kincaid, promoted.

3d Lieut. Jesse M'Ivan, 2d lieut. 15th July, 1816, vice Goode, promoted.

3d Lieut. William L. Boothe, 2d lieut. 16th July, 1816, vice Whetmore, resigned.

6th Regiment of Infantry.

2d Lieut. Subael Butterfield, to be 1st lieut. 30th June, 1816, vice Cilly, resigned.

7th Regiment of Infantry.

2d Lieut. Jacob Tipton, to be 1st Lieut. 5th July, 1816, vice Hays.

8th Regiment of Infantry.

2d Lieut. Russell B. Hyde, to be 1st lieut. 1st July, 1816, vice King, resigned.

The officers above promoted will report accordingly, subject to the approval of the Senate at their next session.

By order,
D. PARKER, Adj. and Ins. General.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE.

This noble edifice has lately been put in complete repair; and, as a Public Building, reflects great honour on the town of Boston:—No other city in the U. S. can boast of such an elegant and convenient resort, either for citizens or strangers—and from the arrangements made, as respects the *Reading Room* and the *Hotel*, the public have a right to expect every thing that can accommodate and gratify.

From the Boston Gazette of Monday.

EUROPEAN PAPERS.

Further skeleton of the lean contents of our foreign prints.

The Dutch fleet in the Mediterranean, is to be considerably augmented. A Russian merchant has purchased the exclusive sale of Tobacco in Poland, at the price of 300,000 florins a year, for three years, and a million annually for three years more, the Polish florin is 25 cents 9 mills. Paris is filling with strangers, from every part of Europe, to witness the splendid fetes which are to attend the marriage of the Duke of Berri; the statue of Henry IVth, now erecting in Paris, will be of the most magnificent kind: it is computed more than thirty tons of copper have been already melted for this purpose. Splendid shows, tournaments and bull fights, are also preparing in Spain, for the royal nuptials which are shortly to take place there; in the principal square of the promenade, at Cadiz, a

magnificent temple has been erected, in front of which are the busts of Ferdinand VIIIth and his bride; and on the reverse side, are those of the Infanta, Don Carlos, and his Princess. The flight of steps ascending to the Temple is supported and surrounded by lions couchant, in admirable workmanship; the figures of Conscience, Fame, and Mercy, at the four corners of the Temple, will produce the most striking and splendid effect. A circumstance, unfriendly to the peace of Sweden and Denmark, has lately taken place, the former having captured and forcibly detained a Danish vessel; complaints have been formally made of this transaction, and restitution demanded. A machine having been invented in England, for sweeping chimnies, parliament contemplate passing a law, prohibiting the employment of boys, for that purpose; this measure, though a smutty affair, is not unimportant, since the number and wretchedness of these children, have long been complained of. The French government of Guadaloupe, has been selected—Count de Lardenoy goes out as governor, M. Foulon d'Ecotier, Intendant and Councillor of State, the Baron Vatarle, second in command, M. Koustagnenq, commissary general.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.

The New-York, Pittsburg, and other papers, have published the "*Dying confession of Richard Smith*." We first observed this singular document in a little paper published in Marietta, (Penn.) There cannot exist the smallest doubt of its being the work of some inventive genius, and that Smith never saw it, much less dictated it.

The unhappy man is to be executed next Saturday.

Pick Pockets—A friend has given us notice that the last week has brought a large accession of strength to the corps of swindlers and pick-pockets in this city. It is supposed that they are gathering, preparatory to the execution.

We are told that the civil authority are doubling their diligence in looking out for them. But it will be wise for the public to be on their guard.

Kentucky Election.—Thomas F. Barr, who was nominated in opposition to Mr. Clay, has declined, for two reasons, one is, "I have much reason to believe that under existing circumstances the contest is hopeless." The other is, that instead of aiding his election, the friends of Mr. Pope have nominated that gentleman in opposition to Mr. Clay. Mr. Barr, will therefore, support Mr. Clay again, which probably secures his return.

HARRISBURGH, (Penn.) Aug. 3.

Ann Carson.—On Thursday last this woman was again before Judge Carson, in this borough, by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus, to confront her accusers of a plot against the governor, as has heretofore been stated. At

ter considerable argument between her counsel and the counsel for the commonwealth, the governor appeared in court and read several extracts of letters from Mr. John Binns, of Philadelphia, in which were stated his knowledge of a hellish plot intended against his excellency or some of his family, by the said Ann, and her accomplices, with a view to extort a pardon for Richard Smith. The governor declaring himself fearful that the said attempt might be realized if the prisoner's enlargement was permitted, his honor the judge, demanded her recognizance in five thousand dollars, a sum too high for her to procure in this place; she was, of course, on motion of the prosecuting attorney, remanded to prison, where, if not bailed, she will hold her residence till next September.

RICHMOND, August 3.

The Romp.—On Wednesday, a special District Court met in the Capitol, on the case of the privateer Romp—Judge Tucker, on the Bench—Mr. Wirt, attorney, for the U. S.—Messrs. Wickham and Murdaugh, for the opposite side—The evidence not being matured for a final investigation of the case, no other measure was at this time adopted by the Court than to appoint *Viewers*, to ascertain the situation of the vessel, and equipment, who are to make their report this day to the Court.—Messrs. W. and M. put in a claim to the vessel, &c. in behalf of Squire Fisk, late the Commander of the Romp—The claim was not regularly received, because it was not sworn to—though a memorandum was made of its being offered—There will be time enough to give it the necessary formality, before October next, when the trial may come on in chief.

FREDERICKSBURG, (Vir.) Aug. 3.

HAIL.—We learn by gentlemen from the upper country, that on Saturday last a dreadful hail storm passed through the counties of Madison and Orange. The destruction that it made in its passage is represented as unexampled. The growing crops were beaten down—stacks, fences, trees and, in some instances, houses, were levelled with the earth. Its track was marked with desolation. The hail stones were of every variety of figure and size, some measuring from 3 to 9 inches in circumference—Fortunately the cloud was not very wide. What has been the extent of its progress we have not learned.

On the same day other clouds of Hail visited several other parts of the State, and left behind them more or less of the like devastation.

The Kentucky Reporter of the 24th ult. contains an address from Major General Wm. H. HARRISON to the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, who composed the army under his command in the autumn of 1813. It may be recollected with what marked indignity Gen. Harrison was treated in the Senate of the U. S. last spring, when the resolution was before that body for giving thanks and a medal to him and Gov. Shelby. The cause of this cruelty the Gen. has

been able to trace to its author, *Joseph Desha*, a member of the present Congress.

The circumstances appear to be these.—The resolution for thanks and a medal would readily have passed had not Mr. Turner of N. Carolina informed the Senate that Gen. Harrison was loth to pursue Proctor; that Gov. Shelby said it was immaterial what Gen. Harrison did, he would pursue him with the Kentucky troops only; and that Harrison then reluctantly yielded.

Gen. Harrison having ascertained who was the calumniator, wrote to Gov. Shelby, Shelby denies Desha's statement altogether—declares that Harrison never hesitated nor uttered a doubt about an immediate pursuit; that the only doubt was about the route, and on this a council decided—this council Shelby says he called by order of Harrison, and stated to them Harrison's determination immediately to pursue Proctor, and his object in calling them together, viz. to decide which of the two routes, the land or water, was preferable. One of this council was Desha.

Desha in his answer to Harrison, denies having said that Harrison was forced by Shelby to go, or that he had declared that Shelby said it was immaterial what Harrison did, he was determined to follow Proctor with the Kentucky troops only; but he acknowledges that he "stated to one or two friends, but without authority to mention it again, that in the council of general officers convened at Sandwich, for the purpose of determining whether it was proper to pursue the enemy or not, you stated that the policy of pursuing was doubtful, &c."

Gov. Shelby, who called the council, here flatly contradicts Desha. Gen. Harrison solemnly avers that his determination to pursue was never for a moment suspended, and appeals to Shelby, Cass, Perry and every member of his staff. Shelby says in his letter to Harrison—"I waited on you just after day-break; found you up apparently waiting for me—you were as anxious to pursue Proctor as I was."

A letter signed by Mr. Barry and Mr. Talbot, members of the Senate from Kentucky, asserts that, "whilst the Senate were acting on the resolution alluded to, Turner observed, 'that he had been informed that in a council of war, held at Sandwich in U. C. General Harrison was opposed to the pursuit of Gen. Proctor's army—that Gov. Shelby became warm and declared if Gen. Harrison would not pursue, that he, with the Kentucky troops, would—that to his urgency Gen. Harrison reluctantly yielded.'" This statement, in substance was made as Gov. Turner then said, upon the authority of a Major General of Militia, who had been in the council of war and was then a member of the House of Representatives in Congress. On the same or a subsequent day Gov. Turner, in debate on the same resolution, repeated the statement as above, and referred to Gen. Desha by naming him as his authority."

The Reporter says the statement of J. H. Hopkins, Esq. Gen. Hopkins, Gen. Henry, and Gen. Simral, accompanying Gen. Harrison's address, had not arrived. These statements are to prove Desha's having made the declarations above noticed to members of Congress and others. But without these enough appears to satisfy any person what is the character of Desha, and what were the motives that induced him to defraud Harrison of his right, and to subject him to what if unexplained, would be an indelible disgrace.

Without doubt throughout the U. States, the marked neglect of Harrison in the Senate has for a season injured his reputation as a soldier. It is but justice to him that the truth should be known; and but justice to Desha that his character should fall into the pit he enviously dug for another.

Desha in his letter says to Harrison—"I was not advised with on any occasion except when the general council was held. I don't know that it was proper I should be, and am sure I did not wish it. But this I attributed to misrepresentation, as I believed one of the greatest enemies I had was a member of your family."—Here is one clue to Desha's story to injure Harrison; he could gratify revenge. Another cause of his calumny probably was the expectation that, in having it believed that Harrison was cowardly, the more credit was gained for the decision and courage of the council, of which this Desha was a member—And he did not expect to be detected.

There are some countenances from the sight of which we involuntarily shrink; in which envy and low cunning, ignorance and impudence, so stare the beholder in the face, that he turns aside his eyes for relief. Over some calumniators what greater triumph could the injured wish than, to be able to exhibit the visage of the slanderer, and to say—This is the man who defames me—look at him.

[Vir. Pat.]

"There is not," says the Boston Patriot, "a single number [of Cobbett's Register] which does not abound with matter the most seriously interesting to every man in this country."—How can any man of common honesty and common understanding make such a declaration? Of what "serious consequences to every (or any) man in this country" is a whole number occupied with scandalous biographical anecdotes about Wm. Gifford, the consequence of personal and political disagreement; or of those numbers, the "logic and the wisdom and the wit" of which consists in frequent repetition of "Cossac Priest."—Parsons Osgood and Parish—"Bulwark of religion," &c. &c. anecdotes false or true, of certain members of parliament; or, in brief, of any thing that appears in that paper? Judicious extracts from Hume's or Henry's History of England would be of ten hundred times the value of all the Register contains.

Nor should we suppose any man, whose

principles are what he professes, could possibly wish the circulation of writings, the object of which are to invigorate and continue party dissensions in this country, and widen more and more the breach between us and England, which every lover of his country here ought to be anxious to heal. We wish not a similarity of government, nor an imitation of the corruptions of the English; but interest and patriotism, reason and policy, all urge the propriety of continuing on friendly terms. When insulted and injured we shall not be backward in claiming satisfaction, and may be more successful, than in the last war, in obtaining it. But there appears to be a base, restless, needless and unreasonable anxiety and violent endeavour, on the part of Cobbett and his factors in the United States, to bring about another war as speedily as possible.

Cobbett has two objects in view, revenge and money; wreak his vengeance on the British government for putting him in the stone cage; and to gull the democrat's so as to get their money, or at least the money of as many of them as love long vitless rant sweetened with slander, as children love pap sweetened with honey. To a man of good taste, good understanding and a good heart the former is as nauseous as to an adult is the other.

From the Raleigh Star.

Mr. Munroe will in all probability become our next president. It is much to be lamented that we have no impartial biography of this statesman. Mr. Giles is perhaps the only man in America competent to this task. America would be greatly obliged by the performance.

The attention of his biographer would be principally called to his Education—his conduct during the revolutionary war—and at the adoption of the Federal Constitution—to his speeches and votes while he was a member of Congress: and here particularly to the honourable part he acted towards the late Col. Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury.—The biographer would accompany him on his mission to France under the administration of Washington, and do justice to his character, which certainly did suffer a stain by his disgraceful recall by that great and good man—his defence of himself—his election for the first time Governor of Virginia, and his popular conduct in that office—his mission to Europe by Mr. Jefferson—the treaty with England—its disgraceful rejection by the president—his quarrel with Mr. Madison—his petulant opposition to the wishes of the Republican party—his reconciliation with Mr. Madison—desertion of his friends of the Republican minority—appointment as Secretary of State—intrigues against Clinton—the Smiths.—Armstrong—Crawford—Giles—his conduct to Turreau—to Jackson—intrigues for the Presidency—his conduct during the war—refusal of the office of commander in chief—gallant conduct at the battle of Bladensburg.

—modest assumption of the credit of the victories of Plattsburg and New-Orleans—abandonment of all ideas of the Presidency—fresh intrigues with the Pennsylvanians—with the New-Yorkers—nomination by the Caucus—denunciation in his papers of Crawford—his general character. In all this picture what is there to admire? what is there not to fear!

LONDON, June 13.

Extraordinary case.—A soldier of the African corps, was on Monday landed at Portsmouth from the Isle of Wight, where he has been for more than four months under Medical care, apparently in a state of total insensibility. When viewed at the guard house, he appeared as if in a natural sleep, breathing slowly, his skin moderately warm, pulse regular, limbs flaccid, and moveable in every direction; the pupil of the eye obeyed the stimulus of light, contracting and dilating as it was admitted or withdrawn. He had a short time previously swallowed some bread and milk. A Medical Gentleman placed his hand on one of the temples, and with the other attempted to open the mouth by pressing down the lower jaw; but the temporal muscle was instantly thrown into action, and the jaw stantly closed. This circumstance was confirmed by the Medical Gentleman as extremely indicative of imposture. We have heard since his conveyance to Hilsia, he has withstood pretty firmly the shower bath and electricity; but that on a proposal being made to apply a red hot iron to his skin, his pulse rose fifteen or twenty beats in the minute.—It is the opinion of a medical gentleman who has had some experience in the detection of simulated disease, that had this man been in any but a feigned state of insensibility, during so long a period, there would by this time have occurred a derangement of functions and a train of phenomena very different from what are now exhibited. He is a native of Wimbourn in Dorsetshire; was sentenced to be transported for poaching, connected with other crimes; but which sentence was afterwards commuted to his serving in the African Corps for life. Being conveyed to Guernsey, which is the depot of that regiment, he soon after discovered these signs of catalepsy, or insensibility, and has hitherto withstood all the efforts of medical persons to rouse him.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9.

CRITICISM CRITICISED.

The ingenious and witty editor of the Gleaner, has entertained us very much with a criticism upon an Oration, delivered by one ETHAN BALDWIN, on the 4th of July. He says, "this production so far transcends any thing of the kind the world ever produced, that I am much surprised it has not appeared in every literary work of taste throughout the Union." He further states that "Cicero and Demosthenes, Burke and Curran, sink into insignificance when we behold the eloquence and incomparable sublimity of Baldwin" aforesaid. From the extracts from the speech furnished us by the Gleaner, we are convinced

that this praise, so far from being exaggerated falls very far short of its merits, but the critic has by some unaccountable oversight, mistaken this oration for *prose*, although it is very evident it is a species of *blank verse*, as will appear by the extracts which will be presently given. Mr. Baldwin's blank verse seems to be an imitation of Southey in his "Thalaba the Destroyer," which is very much admired by the present age. The following is a sample of Southey's blank verse.

"With spreading arms she whirls around
Rapidly, rapidly,
Ever around and around,
And loudly she calls the while,
"Eblis! Eblis!
Loudly, incessantly,
Still she calls, "Eblis! Eblis!"
Giddily, giddily, still she whirls,
Loudly, incessantly still she calls,
The motion is ever the same,
Ever around and around;
The calling is still the same
Still it is "Eblis! Eblis!"

Such is the much admired blank verse, which we have imported in great abundance from England, but I venture to assert that it is inferior in harmony, as it certainly is in sublimity, to Mr. Baldwin's Oration. For example—The author commences (says the Gleaner) by telling us—

"The lurid tempestuous clouds of war
Are borne far hence on the ravaging wings
Of despotism—the burnished beams
Of liberty's bright luminary
Which has but just ascended
Above the eastern horizon, are seen
Elegantly sporting
On the brightly illuminated surface
Of the gently undulating wave."

This extract is sufficient to prove that this oration is intended for poetry and not prose. The diction is poetic, the metre is harmonious and the style figurative. In a word it is poetry. As a further proof of its being poetry, the author tells how the monster *Despotism* attempted to soar above "Th' angelic flight of Freedom's Eagle!" how he was encountered

"By the adverse and impassable
Current of patriotic Valour,"

And at length dashed in pieces on the rocks of the "fast anchored Isle." As the poet introduces machinery into his poem it must be entitled to the honourable name of an epic—Besides the monster *Despotism* and *Freedom's Eagle* he has the *Genius of War*.

"The effulgence of whose buckler
Vied in brightness,
With th' unintercepted beams
Of day's powerful king."

This horrible genius delivers a *speech*, worthy of himself and the great occasion, from which the following is a short extract—

"I opened twice Pandora's box,
Sent forth discording demons thro' the earth,
To hurl the thunder-bolts of war,
On this my chosen land—I rais'd
The snaky crested monster *Envy*,
To blast their peace and interrupt their
joys;

I opened the cauldron of human miseries
And let its boiling surges overflow."

It is surprising that any critic could ever have mistaken the above for prose!

This eloquent demon of war, (says our immortal bard)

"Now ceas'd and took his seat
While at his feet

Soft thunders roll'd and vivid lightnings
play'd!"—(how poetic!)
Next comes the *Genius of Industry*, who among
other pretty things informs us that

"The tremulous waves of the lakes
Shall shake hands, with the foaming
Surges of the ocean!" (by way of the grand
canal.)

Likewise—

"High vaulted arches, shall cross the deep-
est streams!"

The reader will observe that this last line is a
Saphic, and is not exceeded in melody by

"Jam satis terris, nivis atque diræ."

Or even by

"Weary knife-grinder, whither are you go-
ing?"

Our poet very poetically informs us that the
Genius of Industry

"Ceas'd and floods of light

Play'd round his silver locks!"

He next proceeds to inform us as follows—

"Next rose the reverend *Genius*

Of Science and Philosophy—

Angels lent their ears to hear

The soothing music of his voice!

The conclusion of this sublime oration is as
follows—

"Here is the land where I delight to dwell,
Where nature's secret windings are unveil'd,
And knowledge of its errors stript!
Where eloquence shall oil the wheels of state!
And Justice hang her glittering sword;
Where pure Religion's undiminish'd blaze
With Freedom's everlasting fires entwin'd,
In spiral windings shall ascend
Before the throne of God!

Th' eternal sire of Heav'n

Well pleas'd with what he heard,

Shed an approving smile and clos'd the
scene!"

The reader after perusing the above extracts,
(which are copied verbatim) will agree with the
Gleaner that it is the greatest oration that ever
was, is or can be, but he will also agree with me
that it is poetry and not prose, and it is hoped
the Gleaner will beg pardon of the author for mis-
taking it for prose.

IRONICUS.

To the Editor of the Courier.

I have long been an enthusiastic admirer of
Mr. Jefferson's economical, pacifical, and philo-
sophical policy, and have consequently directed
all my attention to the investigation and improve-
ment of some of his economical schemes. I have,
for many years, observed with great regret, the
trouble of procuring a president every four years,
and the enormous expense of supporting him.
The whole Union is thrown into a bustle every
four years, at the presidential election; it is al-
ways attended with quarreling and fighting; with
bribery and corruption, and innumerable evils of
almost every kind. A remedy for all this is an
important desideratum, and I beg leave to pro-
pose the following—Let each state in the Union
appoint a delegate to wait on the Legislature of
Virginia, whose duty it shall be to make a con-
tract with Virginia, on behalf of the Union, for a
constant supply of Presidents. If she will let us
have them cheaper by the gross, economy would
dictate the propriety of contracting for that num-
ber. It was, at first, my opinion, that we should
purchase but one president, and render the throne
hereditary, but as the Virginia presidents are very
unlucky in getting heirs, I changed my opinion.
In the second place, I have viewed, with im-

mense concern, the vast trouble and expense of
maintaining a congress upon the present plan—
This body seems to me, totally superfluous and
useless, while we have a *Virginia President*. I
therefore propose, that we employ some good
sculptor, (say Mr. Rush, of Philadelphia,) to
make a sufficient number of wooden representa-
tives for each state. Let these statues be con-
trived like certain clocks that cry "*cuckoo!*
cuckoo!" Those statues can, in my opinion, be
so organised, as to cry out "*aye!*" or "*no!*" as
the president shall direct, which, you know, is all
that is necessary. The expense and trouble which
will be saved by this economical scheme, cannot
be calculated.

The army and navy are also sources of enor-
mous expense and trouble; and he would deserve
immortality, who would discover some cheap sub-
stitute for them, or enable us to dispense with
them entirely. The best plan which has occur-
ed to me, is the following—Fortify the sea-port
towns, by a wall; and fill the harbor with torpe-
does and chevaux-de-frises; or what would be
as good, let us demolish all the sea-port towns in
reach of an enemy, or else transport them to the
back-woods, as Mr. Fessenden very wisely pro-
poses—To protect our maritime coast from Maine
to Georgia, I advise torpedoes to be sunk along
the whole coast, with commanders and soldiers
enough always on the spot to let them off and
blow the enemy "*sky high*," if he dares to ap-
proach—It would be well also, to convert the
gun-boats into diving torpedo boats, unless it may
prove more profitable to sell them off to farmers
along the coast for scare-crows—To carry this
plan into execution, we must, of course, not only
abandon commerce, but totally exclude all inter-
course with all foreign nations, (except France)—
Thus we shall dwell in security, surrounded by
torpedoes and gun-boats, with the cheapest in-
ternal government upon the globe, snug as a tor-
toise in his shell; manufactures and agriculture
will flourish; and then, if any domestic political
incendiary dares to differ from the administration
in opinion, or offend Solomon Southwick, "*let*
his head be brought to the block" extemporane-
ously, while all the people sing, "*Hail Colum-
bia! happy land!*"

A REPUBLICAN OF THE NEW SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Courier.

It has been stated in some newspapers that the
only Americans, who have been admitted Fel-
lows of the Royal Society of London, are *Dr.*
Franklin, *Mr. Bittenhouse*, and *Dr. Hosack*.

A friend has put into my hands the following
additional list of Americans, who have received
that honour, and who were not only born, but
who resided, in America.

The Rev'd. Cotton Mather, of Boston.

Hon. John Leverett, President of Harvard Col-
lege.

Rev'd. William Brattle, of Cambridge, Mass.

Hon. Paul Dudley, Chief Justice of Mass.

John Winthrop, Esq. who graduated at Cam-
bridge, Mass. in 1700.

John Winthrop, Professor at Cambridge, Mass.,
and who graduated there in 1732.

His Ex'y. James Bowdoin, Governor of Mass.

The Hon. David Humphreys, of Connecticut.

It will be perceived that all the persons above
named, except the last, were from Massachusetts
—There have doubtless been gentlemen in other
parts of this country, who have merited and ob-
tained the same distinction.

It is certain, nevertheless, that since the *Revo-
lution*, very few of our countrymen have been thus

honored; and (The remainder of this letter will be found in LIMBO.)

We understand that Joseph Bonaparte, formerly king of Spain, has purchased the seat of Stephen Sayre, Esq. called Point-Breeze, near Bordentown, and about 26 miles from Philadelphia; and that he intends making it his future residence.—*Aurora*.

A great personage at Washington, being on a visit with one of the honourable secretaries, the host presented his boys to his guest: "Fine lads—fine lads—fine lads"—said his excellency—"Do you go to school—do you learn grammar? can you conjugate a verb?" "Yes sir," said one of the little fellows, archly, and immediately began, "I run—thou runnest or he runs—We run—ye, or you run." "Tut, tut," said his excellency—come, come, let's go, let's go. [*Phil. True Am.*]

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The prospect of a general and voluntary resumption of specie payments, within a short period, is becoming every day more certain. The price of specie in Baltimore is now down to *twelve and an half per cent*, a few weeks ago it was above *twenty*—in New-York it is down to about *three per cent* above the par of their Bank Notes; and, as large quantities are expected to arrive from abroad in our several seaports we may hope the time is not distant, when it will be paid as currently as Bank Notes.

We do not, however, believe, that the plan recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, will tend to hasten the resumption of specie payments, on the contrary, if adopted by the Banks, it may considerably retard it. Every thing like coercion, that may be attempted on this subject will operate injuriously: while the natural tendency of a free and uninterrupted course of trade and exchange, is, to produce an equality in the current value of the notes of Banks in which the public have confidence, and the specie which they purport to represent.—*Fed Gaz.*

CHARLESTON, July 31.

The Weather.—A letter dated at North Island, near Georgetown, on Sunday last, says—"We have experienced, during the last week, the warmest weather ever known since this island has been visited as a summer retreat. Friday was the most oppressive; the thermometer rose to 98 in the shade."

CARTHAGENA.—A Nassau, N. P. paper of the 17th inst. contains the following paragraph:—Bolivar is mentioned as having possessed himself of Carthagená. Two bomb ships, and eighteen sail of patriot vessels, from 15 to 20 guns each, were lately spoke with to the windward of Trinidad, bound for the Oronoke, on an expedition against the city of Augustura.

From the Boston Palladium of Tuesday.

From Gibraltar.—By the brig Two-Broth-

ers, from Gibraltar, we received a paper of June 15. It contains particulars of the abortive attempt at a Revolution at Tunis early in May, as lately mentioned in the American papers. The insurgents ran away with five vessels. One of these put into Mondod, and was seized, another had landed about one hundred of her crew who was discontented, but had 200 left. These two vessels had murdered the crew of an English merchant brig, and sunk the vessel. A British and a Russian vessel, laden with wheat, had been seen without any person on board. The fugitive Tunisian vessels were supposed to be bound to the Levant. But for the appearance of the British frigate Euphrates off Tunis, it was supposed the revolvers would have destroyed the Bey's fleet and arsenal, and the Goleta.

A British merchant at Malaga, in a letter dated May 20, complains that the Spanish government had demanded of him the sum of 5000 rials vellon, as his quota of a contribution of 500,000 which the King had ordered to be levied, *to continue his peace with the regency of Algiers!* Having refused to comply with the demand, as contrary to the treaty between the two countries, a file of soldiers was sent to his house who broke open his money chest, and took the abovementioned sum, with an additional sum for expences.—Three other British merchants were served the same way. Representations had been made of this transaction to the British Minister at Madrid.

The following nomination for members of Congress in Connecticut, is copied from a Federal paper. None of them were members of the last congress:

SYLVANUS BACKUS, Esq.	ASA BACON, jr. Esq.
NATHAN SMITH, Esq.	SYLVESTER GILBERT,
S. B. SHERWOOD, Esq.	[Esq.]
CHAS. DENISON, Esq.	T. WILLIAMS, Esq.

A Connecticut democratic editor conjectures, that, as these gentlemen were not members of the last Congress, and of course did not vote for the \$1500 salary act, they will endeavor to effect its repeal.

From the Dublin Evening Post of June 8.

EMIGRATION—GENERAL DISTRESS.

Great alarm seems to be felt in England, on account of the disposition to emigrate manifested by all ranks of the community. The middling orders, endeavouring to save something from the wreck of their fortunes, are collecting in various parts of the country with a view to *exportation*; nay, we have heard, that three villages, or what we in Ireland, perhaps, might call handsome country towns, have had meetings sufficiently open when the plan of emigration was regularly discussed, and the practicability of its accomplishment unanimously admitted. As they were principally small farmers, agricultural pursuits were those which occurred to them; but as they were aware of the extraordinary value of labour in America, they felt this cir-

assistance as a serious impediment to their project. It was then proposed to article a certain number of labourers out of employment for two years, with their passage free, at a reasonable salary. When it was known to the common People, the difficulty was not in the engagement but in the selection of objects. However, determined to do nothing unadvisedly, they chose two delegates, one of them being their Curate, to go to the seat of the American Government to make the proper inquiries, and to pave the way for the young colony. The deputies are now actually on their voyage.

It is no wonder that such an event as this should excite alarm. In itself, perhaps, it is of no great consequence whether 300 or 1000 individuals remain or depart from the Country; but it is its *example*. If it should become systematic, and while distress and taxes continue, there is every danger that it may become so—there is no conjecturing where it will terminate. The trading towns, or we should have said, the towns which were once the scenes of trade and business, will assemble next—and we feel persuaded that the only impediment presented to the tide of population in its westerly course, will be the difficulty of transportation, and want of adequate means to support the intermediate period of the voyage.

We shall here insert a letter from our Correspondent, which we received yesterday. It is on this very extraordinary impulse which the times have communicated to the People of England:

LONDON—MONDAY NIGHT.

"We are sorry to learn, that the Emigration from this Country to America rather increases than diminishes. The most of our ships in the West Indies, it is stated, have been deserted by the Seamen, who have been tempted to try their fortunes in America, insomuch that all the ships that have recently sailed for the West Indies have been almost doubly manned, in order to fill up the vacancies abroad, and to get to England the homeward-bound Fleet."

We say nothing of the sailors, for they are blameable in deserting their allegiance; but can the People, as some shallow men pretend, be blamed for flying from misery and destruction? It is not denied that the most horrible distress prevails in England. We shall give a few paragraphs from the London Papers of Monday, which, if proof were wanted affords most melancholy evidence of the fact:

"Several hundred persons have recently been discharged from the iron works and mines, in the neighbourhood of Wellington, Ketly, Coalpit Bank, Ironbridge, &c. in consequence of the depressed state of trade. At Wellington, in particular, the distress of the lower order is very great. On sundaysenight the town was literally crowded with persons out of employ, many of whom in vain applied to the recruiting parties."

Who can blame these men if they wish to go to America, where they are sure of getting employment—of being well paid for their labour—of sleeping well, and of eating well? No one, surely, except the inconsiderate.—But, unfortunately, people in the condition of

these labourers, often leave their families behind them, a burden to the Parish. The following is an extract from a London Journal on the subject:

"Numbers of the labouring poor who have applied at the different Sessions for certificates to enable them to go to America, have been wicked enough to leave behind them their wives and children to be supported by the parishes from which they have fled."

"How hard this is upon the remaining occupants it is not necessary to say. They can scarcely support themselves. It is incredible," says the *Globe*, "in the small provincial towns throughout England, what a number of decent and respectable families have sunk through the distresses of the times, and the enormous weight of taxation, into bankruptcy and obscurity."

Such is the state of the Country, and such are the People whom the well-fed hireling blame for a wish to change the glorious and expensive Constitution of England, for the rude but plentiful Democracy of America.

But it is not to America alone that Emigrants betake themselves. By the following paragraph it should seem, that the Russian Government are offering tempting baits to the wretched Artisan:

"There is a report, of the accuracy of which we do not pretend to judge, that measures have been taken to induce many of our artisans to go to Russia. Certainly the Russians have recently had extraordinary opportunities of obtaining information respecting every thing particular, both in the machinery and management of British manufactures."

The Duchess of OLDENBURG, it is well known, made it her particular business to attain a knowledge of our Arts, Manufactures and Institutions; and it is said that there are at this moment some Russian Agents in various parts of the Country. But Russia is not a tempting climate, nor is the Government one that a man educated in liberal ideas should wish to live under.

We have given the foregoing particulars, merely as illustrations of the state of the Country. We shall now give some general views, some totals of distress, sufficient to startle the most insensible:

Bankruptcies in the London Gazette for the last month, 218!!

Failures not in the Gazette, at least 2000!!

Compositions cannot be under 10,000

Insolvents, who have no assets at all, innumerable.

How is it possible that this state of society can stand?

We shall now give the English Commercial Report:

"Trade of all kinds, domestic and foreign, is suspended in the British Islands. The Custom-house of London has not lately had employment for its Clerks; and the want of foreign trade, or its limitation to mere colonial produce, has been felt by every branch of industry. Nor are the mischiefs confined to Merchants, Bankers and manufacturers; but Retailers and Shopkeepers of every denomination have suffered, and are suffering, from the distresses of their Customers, the Farmers, or

of the Land-owners who derived their income from the farmers. Our increasing list of Bankruptcies will illustrate these statements; but the failures and compositions are to the Bankruptcies at least as ten to one. There being no currency but paper, and the Bank of England issuing its notes only for creditable bills, which are at present diminished for want of real transactions of business; a scarcity even of paper currency has tended to augment, and, in many cases to create, the difficulties of People. *The remedy is happily within the power of Government, by reducing one hundred battalions of a useless Army, and discontinuing the Taxes raised to keep up the Sinking Fund and the price of the Stocks."*

The remedy within the power of the Government! Oh! no, Mr. Reporter; nor would your wise advice of disbanding one hundred Battalions, and suspending the operation of the Sinking Fund, alter the state of things.—You must touch more than the Sinking Fund,

JOHN BULL.

LIMBO.

Dr. Hosack's friends have much reason to be gratified with the high testimony which has been given to his learning and talents, by one of the first scientific institutions in the world. A. B.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10.

A TRUE DEMOCRAT.

It is well known that a certain Mr. Barr, of Kentucky, declared himself a candidate for Congress in opposition to Henry Clay. Barr has been always, heretofore, Clay's most zealous supporter and loudest trumpeter. Their private and political friendship was almost proverbial. Mr. Barr, notwithstanding all this, became Mr. Clay's political rival. The avowed causes of his opposition to Clay, were definitely these—That Mr. Clay had adopted principles and voted for measures, which were unconstitutional, impolitic, extravagant and indelicate. The patriotic Mr. Barr, in order to put down a character who had so outrageously violated the constitution, and opposed the interests of his country, sacrificed his private friendship to the public good, and indignantly undertook to snatch the reins of office from such dangerous hands, and manage them himself. But the story does not end here. Mr. Pope, who is a political and personal adversary of Barr, also came out in opposition to Clay, and now all Barr's boast about patriotism proved to be *vox et preterea nihil*; he deserted his country in an instant, and became again a hot supporter of Clay, whom he had just declared a daring violator of the Constitution, and a dangerous enemy to the interests of his country. Rather than see his enemy rise, Barr would see his country sink—in ruin! How evidently he is governed entirely by self interest! Democracy is a mere trade with him, and he follows it only while it is profitable. His calculations were precisely these—Clay, my dear friend Clay, has injured his reputation so much by voting for a bank and compensation bill, that I can supplant him, and I'll do it.—When Pope came out Barr calculated thus—If Clay and myself both offer, we divide our party, and enable Pope's party to elect him beyond a doubt. Now I will resign and exert myself to prevent my enemy (Pope) from being elected—Let Clay ruin the country, but never let the man I hate triumph before my face and by my assistance. Now I have no doubt but that Barr has

again become a suppliant parasite, a fawning courtier of Clay, and will continue so until there is a better chance of robbing him of his honors and trampling him under foot. In short he will stick to him just as long as it is his own interest to do it, no matter about the interests of his country—and this, gentlemen, is *genuine democracy*!

THE BEECH TREE'S PETITION.

O, leave this barren spot to me!
Spare, woodman, spare the Beechen tree,
Though bush and flow'ret never grow
My dark, unwarming, shade below;
Nor summer bud perfume the dew,
Of rosy blush, or yellow hue;
Nor fruits of Autumn, blossom-born,
My green and glossy leaves adorn;
Nor murmuring tribes from me derive
Th' ambrosial treasures of the hive;
Yet leave this barren spot to me:
Spare, woodman, spare the Beechen tree!
Thrice twenty summers I have seen
The sky grow bright, the forest green;
And many a wintry wind have stood
In bloomless, fruitless solitude,
Since childhood in my pleasant bower
First spent its sweet and sportive hour;
Since youthful lovers in my shade
Their vows of truth and rapture made,
And on my trunk's surviving frame
Carved many a long forgotten name.

Oh! by the sighs of gentle sound,
First breath'd upon this sacred ground,
By all that love has whispered here,
Or beauty heard with ravish'd ear,
As Love's own altar honour me.—

Spare, woodman, spare the Beechen tree!

CAMPBELL.

ANGER.

Ah why does passion rack the mind,
With madness—fury unconfin'd,
To tear the human soul;
Each soft emotion is destroy'd,
The soul's a dark and dreary void,
Which furies do controul.

The mind that is by passion torn,
Is like the wilderness forlorn,
A dreary desert wild;
Spring reigns not there—with curious eye,
In vain we search the flowrets die,
Except in climates mild.

When 'er I feel my bosom swell,
Its rising throbs, quick let me quell,
Let Reason Passion sway,
This active vigor we possess
May lead to peace and happiness,
If virtue point the way.

ON THE ABSENCE OF A FRIEND.

And can the flight of envious time,
Remove the image of my friend,
Can changing place or varying clime
The dear delightful contract end,
Can the lov'd form, the pictur'd face,
Engraven on the feeling breast,
The eye that memory loves to trace,
Still beaming with its wonted zest—
Can these the absent heart no more,
With ighly thrilling sweetness charm,
Can virtue's venerable love,
With kindling transport cease to warm,
No faithful memory still portrays,
To the fond bosom's anxious view,
The visions of departed days.

The trial of Major General Gaines is to commence in New-York on the 2d September.—The Baltimore Patriot gives the following as a correct list of the officers, who are to compose the General Court Martial on this occasion.

PRESIDENT—Major General Scott.

MEMBERS—Brigadier Gen. Porter, Brig. Gen. Miller, Brig. Gen. Swift, Col. Atkinson, Lieut. Col. Ball, Lieut. Col. House, Lieut. Col. Arbuckle, Col. Brady, Col. Mitchell, Lieut. Col. Eustis, Lieut. Col. Lindsay, Lieut. Col. Towson.

JUDGE ADVOCATE—R. H. Winder, Esq.

SUPERNUMERARIES—Lieutenant Colonel Pinkney, Major Humphries, 6th Infantry, Major Stockton, Artillery.

Bank Delegates.—The Delegates from the Banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, convened in the Bank of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday last. None of their proceedings have yet transpired; nor is it known that the result of the meeting will be immediately published.

The steam-boat *Vesuvius*, at New-Orleans, with her cargo, valued at 150,000 dollars, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 13th of July. She was entirely owned by citizens of New-York.

PERPETUAL MOTION—AT REST.

We understand that the Committee appointed by Mr. Redheffer, to whom he pledged himself that he would, in their presence, set up his machine, put it in motion, and explain its principles, met for the third time on Saturday last. At the former meetings, he had been earnestly urged to fulfil his engagement; but he had prevailed upon the too easy temper of the individuals of the Committee, and gained postponement, to which nothing could have induced them to consent, but their determination to take from him every pretence for disappointment; their desire to investigate thoroughly his alleged discovery, and to satisfy the public mind as to its truth or falsehood. Notwithstanding this extraordinary indulgence, and repeated endeavours to divert them from the course to which he himself had invited them, in violation of the most solemn assurance given at the preceding meeting, we are told that when called upon by the unanimous voice of the committee to set his machine in motion, on Saturday last, after various attempts at further delay, he finally declined proceeding. In consequence of this conduct, which produced but one impression on the minds of the Committee, they came to a resolution to appoint a sub-committee to prepare a proces verbal of their proceedings, which, when it has received their sanction, will be published for the information of the public, and will afford them an opportunity not only to judge of Mr. R's. machine, but to form an accurate estimate of his own opinion of its order.

It is to be remarked, that the room appointed by the committee for the exhibition of the machine, was admirably adapted to protect him from the suspicion of its being kept in motion by any external agent or confederate. The floor and the ceiling are alike secured by solid brick arches, and it is surrounded by substantial brick walls.

It is possible that Mr. R. was not altogether pleased with this very fine opportunity of testing the truth of his machine.

We hope that the rational part of the community will now be satisfied on this subject; and, notwithstanding some have expressed surprise that so many respectable citizens should have listened to and accepted Mr. R's. invitation, we think that their time has been well spent in pursuing a course which has led to the exposure of as great an imposture as ever abused public credulity.—*U. S. Gaz.*

From the Fredericktown Herald.

"Moderate salaries have" long been a favorite theme with democrats, but it is all talk, for in no instance since they obtained the ascendancy have the salaries of the officers of government been reduced.—Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison while in office, both received 25,000 a year, as well as their federal predecessors.—All the secretaries of the government, under both these democratic chiefs, have also continued to receive their four and five thousand dollars a year—and the last congress, by way of shewing their love of "moderate salaries," trebled their wages.

The prodigality with which the public treasury was squandered during the war is well known, and that matters have not been managed better since, is a serious truth. To repair the public buildings at Washington, which a mere handful of the enemy were disgracefully permitted to destroy, large appropriations were made by congress. This afforded Mr. Madison a fine opportunity of providing for a number of his friends, and that he has made the best possible use of it is evident to every one on casting an eye over the following

List of officers with their salaries annexed, employed in rebuilding the Capital.

A Superintendent	\$1200
Three Commissioners, \$1600 each	4800
Mr. Latrobe, the architect	1600
Foreman of stone-cutters	1500
A Clerk, at \$4 per diem	1400
Overseer of carpenters at 3 do	1000
Overseer of labourers at 2 do	600
Overseer of bricklayers at 3 do	1000
Another do at 2 do	600
Master stone-cutter at 3 do	1000
Messenger of Commissioners	500
Clerk of Commissioners	1500
	<hr/> \$16,700

Then at the President's house—

Mr Hoban	\$1500
Clerk	1400
Overseer of carpenters	1000
Overseer of bricklayers	1000
Master stone-cutters	1000
	<hr/> \$5,900
Salaries of both	<hr/> \$22,600

This list be it remembered was laid be-

fore congress last session, by Mr. Tucker of Virginia, for the purpose of making some retrenchments. Whether any were made except that the number of commissioners was reduced from three to one we do not at present recollect. Besides the "moderate salaries" of nearly twenty-three thousand dollars a year, given to the commissioners, overseers, &c. the mechanics and laborers employed in doing the work receive from \$1 50 to 2 a day. And to pay this and other similar wasteful expenditures the citizens of Frederick county are taxed to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars a year! This too is but a small specimen of the manner in which the hard earnings of the farmer is lavished on favorites, for the democrats having the power in their own hands, nothing of this extravagance is permitted to see the light where there is any possibility of preventing it.

From the Poughkeepsie Journal of Aug. 7.

Agricultural News.—The farmer's prospects in this county have very greatly improved within the last few weeks.

The *Wheat Harvest*, has been unusually late but is now nearly finished, and notwithstanding the unpromising appearances early in the season, it is generally conceded that there is more than half, many say three quarters, of a crop—the grain very fine.

Rye, nearly a usual crop.

Oats, Flax and Barley, very abundant crops—Of oats in particular, there will be an unusual quantity, as our farmers sowed much more than common, from the unpromising appearance of their winter grain early in the season.

Hay—Light, little more than half a crop.

Corn—Late, and owing to the cold, dry season, as yet very small—But it is hoped the late refreshing and providential rain, and the present warm weather, will bring it forward, in time to save it from the frost.—There was perhaps never so much corn planted in Dutchess County in any former season as the present. If the crops prove but tolerably good, therefore, there will be the usual quantity for market.

TROY, Aug. 6.

Prospects changing.—After all that has been said about the great "scarcity" of Grain that was become so truly "alarming," we have reason to believe from information received from those who have travelled through the western part of this State, and in Vermont, that at the westward Wheat will be good, the crop quite as large as the average for ten years past:—at the north the crop of winter wheat is small; summer wheat, rye, barley, and oats, are very promising, and if we have warm weather through the month of September, our informant adds, the Indian corn will produce a heavy crop;—the quantity of hay is small, but the quality is excellent. So that on the whole, we think our townsmen need be under no apprehension of

any serious and 'alarming' consequences resulting to the inhabitants of this quarter of the country, should our neighbours the Canadians persist in exchanging their "precious metals" for our Flour, Pork, Beef, Rice, &c. and at the same time pay us a good round price for the articles they buy.

Crops.—Wheat and Rye promise an abundant harvest, Corn, within a short time has assumed a very favorable appearance, and if the present fine weather continues, we may expect a tolerable good crop.—*Genesee paper.*

A letter from Montreal to a gentleman in this city, received yesterday, says that Flour was selling at the former place at Fourteen dollars.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

SKETCHES, &c.—No. 7.

We come to the 3d PRODUCT OF AGRICULTURE, viz :

TOBACCO.

Here we find ourselves at home. This curious vegetable, which is called in, in such a variety of modes, to stimulate our senses and dissipate our cares; whether it be snuffed, chewed or smoked; this mild stimulant of torpid sensibility, which excites without greatly exhausting, more innocent than the opium of the Turks, more cleanly than the kava of the Otaheitan, but not so much so as the betel and areka of the East Indian; yet in every shape, in which it is used to soothe, is still liable to abuse, and calculated to injure the constitution; this singular plant, which fills the Indian calumet of peace, and has imperceptibly stolen almost over the whole world; is a native of America, and a staple of Virginia.

Whether it was the gift of the Great Spirit, as the Indians tell, at the same time that the maize was presented and grew where the Great Spirit sat; or what is alone consistent with our ideas of discovery, was found growing with the other weeds of the plains, and it was culled out for its stimulating virtues; it is still true that to America has been ascribed the honor of its birth. From this country it was carried to England by Sir Walter Raleigh, about the year 1584. The reader will call to mind the ludicrous anecdote of Sir Walter's servant, who going into his study and seeing the smoke pouring out of his mouth, supposed him to be on fire, and immediately covered him with water to extinguish the flames. The alarm did not, however, last long—it "soon got into general use, and became the subject of regulation, by royal proclamations and by acts of Parliament. King James I. was violently opposed to its introduction, and issued proclamations against the use of it, and against planting it in England. About the year 1624, it became a royal monopoly; and afterwards, in order to encourage its growth in the colonies, and thereby derive a revenue to the crown, an act of Parliament prohibited the planting of it in Great Britain." There are some politicians in the present day, who talk of attempting to deprive

us of its monopoly by forcing its cultivation in G. Britian.

Let them attempt it ; but it will not answer. Russia has tried it, France has tried it ; other countries in Europe have tried it ; has been attempted in South America, on the banks of the Oronoco ; but, after all, the good old James River Tobacco, bears away the palm from all of them.* Whether there is something peculiar in our soil, as is probably the case, or whether we are alone possessed of the secret of its cultivation and cure, the tobacco of Virginia is yet more superior to any other. No doubt, the Western States under the same climate, and in a more luxuriant soil, may be expected to rival us, but they have hitherto neglected the means of curing it.

Even in this state, the cultivation has passed through various revolutions. Once the York river tobacco was the best, but in latter years the land to the South of the James River has been distinguished for the excellence of its productions. The principal market for its produce is Richmond ; so that after all, "pick the world over," the spot where we are writing is the favorite mart of this favorite plant.

We shall not fatigue the reader, by an enumeration of the quantities annually imported to and shipped from G. Britain for many years prior to the Revolution. It is sufficient to say that in 1770, according to Mr. Pitkin, there were 84,997 hhds. exported from the North American Provinces, which were valued in the custom-house books at about \$4,050,000. This article constituted about one third in value of all the exports in that year, and exceeded the value of wheat and flour exported during the same year, more than one million of dollars.

The following is an estimate of the quantities exported from the U. S. from 1802 to 14, in its raw and manufactured state :

	Manufactured.		Snuff.	Value.
	No. of hhds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1802	77,721	233,591	43,161	6,220,000
3	86,291	152,415	17,928	6,209,000
4	83,343	278,071	20,678	6,000,000
5	71,252	532,311	33,127	6,341,000
6	83,186	385,727	42,212	6,572,000
7	62,186	236,004	59,768	5,476,000
8	9,576	26,656	25,845	833,000
9	53,921	315,880	25,955	3,774,000
10	84,184	495,427	46,640	3,048,000
11	35,828	732,713	19,904	2,150,000
12	26,094	583,258	3,360	1,514,000
13	5,314	283,512		319,000
14	3,125	79,377		232,000

"The above value only includes that exported in its raw state."

The exports for the years 1815 and '16 are not before us :—but they have been very considerable—as, much of the tobacco accumulated during the years of war, has been added to the immediate produce of those years.

The prices, too, obtained during the last and present year, have been such as to astonish every dealer. Tobacco has been actually

sold for \$40 per cwt. The price is now lower—though still more than twice as great as the average prices.

Mr. Pitkin states, "that the quantity exported since 1791 has not exceeded, if it has equalled the quantity exported from 1761 to 1775 : although with other articles, it has increased in price.—From 1802 to 1807 (previous to the restrictions on commerce) the average annual value was about six millions of dollars."—As to the diminution of the quantity, if Mr. P. counts by the number of hogsheads, he ought to have a regard to their weight. Though it is true, that for the last few years, the hogshead has grown smaller, falling on the average about 2 cwt. yet we suspect it was larger a few years ago than it was in '75. This matter, however, is not stated with any degree of confidence.

Most of our tobacco is shipped to G. Britain, Holland, France, and the North of Europe. G. Britain receives the most : yet consumes but a small proportion of her receipts—the most of it being trans-shipped to various ports of the continent.

SKETCHES, &c.—No. 3.

PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE.

We come to the 4th class ; viz.

COTTON.

Cotton, which clothes nearly half the world, and contributes so much to our furniture, our beds, and our tables, is, luckily for man, as common in its growth as it is in its utility. It is "a native of the tropical regions, in every quarter of the world. It is mentioned by Herodotus, as growing in India, at the time he wrote his history. It was found among the Mexicans and Peruvians, on the first discovery of America : and among the latter, the manufacture of it was carried to no inconsiderable extent."

In this desultory description, the reader will not look for learning ; or, else we might quote at length an account of it, of the same learned nature with the following definition from the Edinburg Encyclopædia : "Cotton is a name, which, in common language, is very loosely given to any vegetable filamentous substance ; but it is correctly appropriated to that peculiar vegetable matter, consisting of innumerable filaments, arranged together within an external coat, and enveloping the seeds of the genus *Gossypium*." The reader is well enough acquainted with Cotton for the present purpose.—He ought to be informed, however, that there are many varieties of the plant—some have enumerated ten species, whose distinctions are to be found in the form of the leaf, and the size of the tree.

But in South Carolina and Georgia, the greatest Cotton States, three species are recognised ; 1, "The black seed, or long staple, which came from Pernambuco about the year 1787 or '88 : 2, the green seed cotton, or upland cotton, or short staple, cultivated in the middle and upper countries ; and 3, nankeen, (or stained) cotton, also grown in the same part of the country ; the color of which is du-

* We mean, for a variety of purposes.

nable." The two former are shipped in the greatest profusion. "The 1st grows along the sea-coast and is said to derive its fine quality more from the salt air than the soil; it is easily cleansed from the seed." The 2d "grows on the upland, at a distance from the coast, has a green seed, is of a short staple, and until the invention of a machine for the purpose, was so difficult to be cleaned, or separated from the seed, as to be scarcely worth the trouble and expence of cultivation. This machine was invented by Mr. Eli Whitney, a native of Massachusetts, who was accidentally in Georgia, in the year 1795, a gentleman of education, and distinguished for his mechanical genius. This machine has enriched the southern planter by enabling him to cultivate, to the greatest advantage, one of the most valuable staples in the world. Before its invention, very little *upland* cotton was cultivated, and scarcely a single pound was exported from the United States; afterwards, the culture of this species of cotton became the principal object of the planter in South Carolina and Georgia, and in the year 1807, more than 55,000,000 of pounds of upland cotton was exported, and which was valued at more than eleven and a half millions of dollars." This important machine has thus wrought an immense revolution in the occupations of many thousand people. Mr. Whitney has not been without his reward. South Carolina has given him and his partner \$50,000 for the privilege of using it in the state.—Mr. W's. gin has received several improvements since it came from his hands. Many of the planters owns gins of their own—and in many places, gins are kept for the sake of the toll.

How rapid has been the increase of this valuable staple in the last few years! The progression is detailed by Mr. Pitkin, from whose statistics we borrow so profusely.

In 1791, the U. States, exported 189,316 lbs.—1794, 1,601,760 lbs.—in 1798, 9,360,005 lbs.—in 1800, 17,789,803 lbs.—in 1802, 27,501,075 lbs.—in 1804, 38,118,041 lbs

The following table exhibits the cottons of domestic growth exported from 1804 to 1814.

	Sea Island. Pounds.	Upland. Pounds.	Value. Dollars.
1805	8,787,659	29,602,428	9,445,000
6	6,096,082	29,561,383	8,332,000
7	8,926,011	55,018,448	14,232,000
8	949,051	9,681,394	2,221,000
9	8,654,213	42,326,042	8,515,000
10	8,604,078	84,657,384	15,108,000
11	8,029,576	54,028,660	9,652,000
12	4,367,806	24,519,571	3,080,000
13	4,146,849	14,975,167	2,324,000
14	2,520,338	15,208,669	2,683,000

The exports for the years 1815 and '16, are considerable, and the prices of cotton very high. An immense stream of wealth has consequently poured into South-Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, and the Mississippi Territory—exchange, premiums on money, all the symptoms of prosperity have been in their favour.

Most of the American cotton has been exported to Great-Britain—in 1807, for instance, "more than 53,000,000 lbs. were shipped directly to her, leaving about 13 millions for all the other parts of the world."

A calculation has been made, that Great Britain turns 5,000,000 spindles, spinning on an average 1,777,777 lbs. a week; making a consumption of about 7,000 bales per week, or 364,000 bales a year, the bales weighing about 250 or 300 lbs. each.

Our cotton exported to Great-Britain constitutes a large proportion of the whole quantity of her imports. In 1810, we sent her 240,516 bales averaging 300 lbs. each—thus forming a total of 72,154,800 lbs. Her whole imports in that year were 561,173 bales, of which 142,946 were from Portugal and her colonies; each of these averaging only about 100 lbs. More than one half was thus procured from the U. States.

Europe must look to more genial climes than her own for her cotton wool. Bonaparte attempted to encourage the growth by a premium of ten cents on the pound. But the experiment failed. Nature forbid, what man encouraged.—Search the world through, there is no cotton superior, or perhaps equal to our sea island for the finer fabrics. G. Britain must obtain her supply from us. She lately attempted to dispense with it, by getting a substitute from South-America; but the staple was not long and fine enough for her purpose.—She is yet trying to rival us by the growths of the Isle of Bourbon—but, it seems almost ascertained, that the production is inferior to our *best* Sea-Islands.

The South, may, therefore, congratulate itself upon the possession of an invaluable staple.—A new market too, is now offered for its produce.—Until lately, *we* made the cotton, and Europe manufactured it. But now, the North manufactures a great deal of what is made by the South. Some of it is woven into cloth, and some is shipped to Europe in the form of yarn.

Wherever the spindle whirls, whether in Europe, or America, the Southern States are at no loss for a market. They possess a mine of wealth superior to the silver of Peru, or the diamonds of Golconda.

From the Southern Patriot.

HOMAGE TO BONAPARTE.

The following is an abstract of the diffuse description given by M. DE PRADT, of the brilliant and singular scenes exhibited at Dresden in the year 1812. Napoleon Bonaparte held his state in that city, and tributary monarchs came to bow before the feet of him who is now a recluse—a prisoner on a rock in the mid ocean between two worlds! What a contrast between the exile of St. Helena, and the former arbiter of Europe!

"Come, you, who would form a correct idea of the domination exercised by Napoleon over Europe; who desire to fathom the depth of terror into which the sovereigns of the